
Stylistic Features of Military Terms in English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: The article deals with the stylistic features of military terms in English and Uzbek languages. As the world is growing rapidly, the technology and terminology of the entire field is also growing at the same time. Here in this article, we have discussed some of the changes in the military terminology of English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: military terms, general scientific vocabulary, terminological phrases, armed forces, technical concepts, military business texts, military-technical texts, military environment.

Military terms are considered to be one of the stylistically neutral and emotionally neutral lexical units and have their own characteristics [1]. It should be noted that in addition to pure terms that tend to have the same meaning, military terms also include some lexical units that have stylistic coloration. They are mostly neutral in terms of the biblical coloration of lexical units. Admittedly, emotive-expressive, emotionally-colored lexical units in the military field do not represent the full self of neutral lexical units. Therefore, although methodological painting in the military field implies an emotive-expressive attitude to the concept expressed by term-lexemes, the feature of methodological painting is somewhat “weak” in relation to the language units that are in common use. As an example, it is appropriate to cite the following military lexical units. For example: **push-button war** - “кнопкали уруш”; **trigger-happy** - “фарқламай ўқ узиш”; **slick ship** - “қуролланган вертолёт” [2].

The English lexeme **Provost** [3.] is common today in literary English and its dialects, in many literatures, dictionaries, and even in the process of live communication, and it has a connotative character in a certain sense not only in the above sense but also in the plural.

The historical evolution of the term “**Provost**” can be explained as follows: Old English **profost**, from Medieval Latin *prōpositus* placed at the head (of), from Latin *praepōnere* to place first, from *prae-* before + *pōnere* to put. Obsolete a **prison warden** [prə'vəʊ] and Brit and Canadian **military a military policeman** [4.].

An example sentence is a syntactically composed of two or more phrases used in oral and written discourse (**provost guard**– *махсус хизмат вазифаларини бажарувчи кишилар*, **provost court**– *ҳарбий суд*, **provost prison** – *ҳарбий қамоқхона*, **provost corps** – *ҳарбий жандарма*, **constabulary provost marshal** – *ҳарбий полиция бошлиғи*).

In fact, the term **Provost** has the following meanings in English. **Provost**– 1) *ҳарбий полиция, миришаб*; 2) *ҳарбий бошлиқ, командир (горнизон бошлиғи)*; 3) *бош руҳоний*; 4) *ўқув юрти бошлиғи (мактаб ва коллежда)*; 5) *ректор (Англияда), проректор (АҚШда)*; 6) *мэр (Шотландияда)*; 7) *провост, декан (Канадада)*; 8) *корпорация раиси* and others. Let us consider the use of this term in the text.

The provost – marshal and his men tore us apart when last we met. – Ҳарбий полиция

боилиги ва унинг одамлари бизнинг сўнгги учрашувимизда ажратиб юборишди.

...and most **Provost Marshals** are colonels themselves. – Аксарият **ҳарбий полиция** боилиқлари полковникдир.

I lodge [up] two pair of stairs, have but one room, and deny myself to everybody almost, yet I cannot be quiet and all my mornings are lost with people, who will not take answers below stairs, such as Dilly, and the Bishop, and **Provost**, etc – Мен ҳозир иккинчи қаватда, бир хонали квартирада яшайман ва деярли ҳеч кимни қабул қилмайман, ваҳоланки, менинг хизматкорларимнинг рад жавобига эътибор бермаган Дилли, **архиерей, ректор** каби бошқа кишилар сабабли эрталабки вақтим беҳуда ўтиб, ҳаловатим бузилмоқда [5.166].

From the above given examples, it can be seen that while several meanings of the term **Provost** in the military field have semantic dominance, connotative features have played an important role in mastering the meaning of the term “*черковнинг бои руҳонийси*”.

In linguistics, there are similarities and differences in the use of language tools learned through different languages [6.]. One of such language tools is slang words, which can be found in English and Uzbek in simple and artificial forms. For example:

1. Structures consisting of individual morphemes. **In English:** buzz –*янгиликлар*; skive –*туширмақ*. **In Uzbek:** language – *ҳарбий асир*.
2. Artificial structural jargon:
 - a) prefix: **unhook** – *қарзга пул олмоқ*;
 - b) complex construction: **boneyard** – *ҳарбийлар қабристони*; **одам-амфибия** – *ҳарбий қисмда идиш-товоқ ювувчи*;
 - c) two-component jargons: **all smart** – *ҳаммаси жойида*; *уйқудаги гўзал* – *навбатчи соқчи*.

English military terminology is also rich in metaphors in a sense [7.]. An example of this is a dictionary of military terms published by Macmillan Publishing:

- **bloodbath** (a massacre, the killing of large numbers of people) – сўзма-сўз таржимаси “қонли ҳаммом”, ҳарбий маънода “оммавий қирғин”;
- **buddy-buddy system** (a philosophy where comrades look after each other's welfare and protect each other in battle) – жанг майдонида ҳарбий хизматчиларнинг бир-бирига ёрдам кўрсатиши, қўллаб-қувватлашини назарда тутувчи ўзаро муносабат тизими. Сўзма-сўз таржимаси “биродар-биродар тизими”;
- –**bloodbath** (a massacre, the killing of large numbers of people) – сўзма-сўз таржимаси “қонли ҳаммом”, ҳарбий маънода “оммавий қирғин”;
- –**buddy-buddy system** (a philosophy where soldiers look after each other's welfare and protect each other in battle) – жанг майдонида ҳарбий хизматчиларнинг бир-бирига ёрдам кўрсатиши, қўллаб-қувватлашини назарда тутувчи ўзаро муносабат тизими. Сўзма-сўз таржимаси “биродар-биродар тизими”;
- **chopper** (a helicopter) – word for word translation is “*чопиш, кесиш учун мослама*” бўлса, ҳарбий соҳада “*вертолёт*” маъносини англатади;
- **dogfight** (a battle between aircraft) – word for word translation is “*итлар уриши*”, маъносини англатса, ҳарбий лексикада “*ҳаво жанги*” ифодаб келади;

- **dragon'steeth** (*concrete pillars used as an obstacle for tanks*) – word for word translation is “*аждаҳо тишлари*”, *ҳарбий маъноси эса “танкка қарши тўсқинлик”*;
- **caterpillar steel track** – *гусеницали пўлат лента*;
- **booby-trap** – “*тузоқли-мина*”;
- **dropzone** – “*парашют десанти қўниш зонаси*” *каби маънолари мавжуд* [8.].

The system of military terms is an unproven axiom that also includes stylistic synonyms consisting of stylistic synonyms [9.83-99.]. For example, in English, the original lexical meaning of the words **doughboy** and **infantryman** is “*узма, пилак, пилак ош*”, which has become a jargon as a result of stylistic painting. Note the following English sentence:

During World War I, she dressed as a **doughboy** in olive drab. – *Биринчи жаҳон урушида у ҳудди **пиёда аскарга** ўхшаб кийиниб олган эди.*

The constant changes and shifts in the semantics of military terms or the acquisition of connotative features in the transfer of meaning are explained by the fact that military vocabulary is not fixed in one place, but constantly accelerates to the point of development and perfection. In the course of the research, we were convinced that the emergence of such military terms may be vary:

- a) a) terminology (often based on metaphor): **shaped charge** – *кумулятив заряд*; **high explosive** – *кучли портловчи*; **close** – *яқинлашмоқ*; **yaw** – *изгиб юрмоқ*, if it is about a ship *ҳар томонга бурилиб сузмоқ*; the word **thrust** does not intend the word *туртки*, but *тортишиш кучи*; the word **pod** does not intend the word *пўчоқ*, but *транспортни ишга тушириш контейнери*; the word **rack** does not intend the word *тўр*, but *бомба тутқич*; the word **bay** exactly intends *бомба бўласи*;
- b) Re-terminating (reterminating) - the use of a term in one area in full or in part by copying it to another area and vice versa, using it in the previous field by reusing it. For example: **pocket**, **jack** and ets.
- c) Assimilation and calcification: **sputnik**, **сканер**, **плоттер**;
- d) creating a term using a root morpheme of the national language, a word stem, or international words. For example: **range finder** – *масофа ўлчагич*; **altimeter** – *баландлик ўлчагич*; **early warning** – *масофали огоҳлантириш*; **reentry vehicles** – *ҳарбий қисмлар*; **military alliance** – *ҳарбий иттифоқ*; **military adviser** – *ҳарбий маслаҳатчи* and ets.

According to the given examples, the main thematic directions of the fund of military terminology in modern English and Uzbek languages can be divided and classified as follows [10.11-18.].

- terms covering the field of production of new weapons. **In Uzbek:** *радиоактив снаряд, замонавий ракета-мосламалари; минтақалараро баллистик ракета*. **In English:** *wire-guarded missile – бошқариладиган ракета, laser range finder – лазерли дальномер (масофа ўлчагич), rocket-assisted projectile – реактив снаряд* and others.
- terms related to the change of fundamentally important rules specific to tactics and martial arts. **In Uzbek:** *қўшинларни ҳаво орқали (авиацион) кузатиб бориш, ядровий қуроллар, ҳаво-космик кемалар мудофааси*. **In English:** *electronic countermeasures – “электрон қарши чоралар”, embargo – “блокада”, “тактик”, guerilla war – “партизан уруши”*;
- military terms related to the reorganization of the composition of the ground forces and senior command. **In Uzbek:** *акустик база, ҳарбий инфратузилма, кузатув (назорат)*

журнали. **In English:** logistics operations center – “фронт ортини бошқариш маркази”, besiege – “қамал қилиш”, “қуршаб олиш”, bivouac – “тунаш”, “қўниш”, “тўхташ жойи”;

Today, English military terminology has a consistent development trend, in parallel with the development of new types of modern weapons. However, special lexicons created in the field of linguistics do not “catch up” with this process. This, in its turn, shows that it is expedient to revitalize the practical work being done in the field of terminology;

- ✓ Military terms related to missile-nuclear and space combat systems include: **In English:** orbital weapon – “орбитал қурол”; global missile – “глобал ракета”; silo launcher – “шахтали ишга тушириш иншооти”; stratospheric fallout – “стратосферани ядровий портлаш радиоактив моддалар билан заҳарлаш”, радиоэлектрон ва бошқа техник воситалар; beam rider guidance – “нур орқали бошқариш”; laser range finder – “лазерли масофа ўлчагич”; ambush detection device – “пистирмани аниқлашнинг (техник) воситаси”; air cushion vehicle – “ҳаво ёстиқчасидаги аппарат”;
- ✓ It is expedient to include the following in the list of terms related to military aviation terminology in English.

In English: continuous airborne alert – “ҳавода узлуксиз жанговар навбатчилик”; radar picket aircraft – “радиолокацион кузатув самолёти”; gunship – “қуролланган вертолёт”; copter-borne – “вертолётда ташиладиган”; aviation battalion – “авиация батальони; армия авиацияси батальони”; helilift – “вертолёт орқали (ҳарбийларни) ташилаш” and others.

The following new terms have recently emerged due to the restructuring of the land forces and the reorganization of the supreme governing bodies. **In English:** strike command – “зарба берувчи қўмондонлик”; field army support command – “армия орти қўмондонлиги”; division base – “дивизия, дивизия базасининг умумий таъкилий элементлари”; logistics operations center – “мамлакат ичкарасини бошқариш маркази” and others.

The following new military terms have appeared in English and Uzbek in connection with the introduction of amendments and additions to some important regulations in the art of tactics and operativeness. **In English:** area defense – “ҳудуд мудофааси; позиция мудофаа”; forward edge of the battle area – “мудофаа ҳудудининг олд томони”; nuclear safety line – “ядровий хавфсизлик чегараси”; spoiling attack – “огоҳлантирувчи зарба”; олд томонга чиқиш контратакаси (қариш ҳужуми); nuclear environment – “ядровий қуролдан фойдаланиш шарти” and other terms.

There are also many military terms in the languages being compared that describe wars waged by unusual means and methods. Terms related to various issues of Uzbekistan’s military strategy play an important role in this. For example: қўрқитиш кучининг тенглиги – “balance of terror”; ёпирилган жавоб зарбаси, ёпирилган қариш зарба – “massive retaliation”; маҳаллий уруш, локал уруш; маҳаллий аҳамиятга эга ҳарбий ҳаракатлар – “brush fire war”; тез жавоб қайтариш стратегияси – “quick-response strategy” such as multi-component are actively used in practice in Uzbek military terminology.

It should be noted that a number of new military terms have emerged as a result of the US aggression against Vietnam. For example: enclave – “қирғоқ плацдарми”, “таянч пункти” (ҳарбий операция майдони); strategic hamlet – “стратегик қишлоқ” (мустаҳкамланган аҳоли пункти); jungle canopy platform – “чакалакзорлардаги дарахт шох-шаббаларига вертолётлар учун қўниш майдончаси” and etc.

There is a significant difference between the U.S. version of the English literary language and the units used in the military terminology of the British literary English. One of the main reasons for this is, first of all, the fact that these countries have their own defense systems, armed forces organizations, weapons, and specific aspects of military tactics. Another distinctive feature is that one of them is a variant of the literary language, while the other is a people who speak English literary (biblical) language. Consequently, such diversity is one of the unresolved issues in military terminology, despite efforts to unify terms during military tactical and operational exercises within NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization). We can give them the following terms as an example. The term “merger” is used in the United States to refer to the term “large unit” and in the United Kingdom to refer to “formation”. The term “general staff” has two meanings in two countries. In the United States, it means “general staff”, and in the United Kingdom, it means “operational intelligence”.

Admittedly, in fact, military texts are distinguished by their formal and scholarly style. Their important methodological feature is the logic, consistency of expression, determined by the need to introduce and further popularize the theoretical and practical results of scientific research conducted in various fields of military science. Another important stylistic feature is the expressiveness of the expression, which is determined not by accountability, but by the content of the statement, which is achieved through determination, punctuality, professional tactical schemes, effective use of means of organizational structures of military units.

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